

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 52.2180

group of six greenhouse gases: Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

(ii) The term tpy CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e) shall represent an amount of GHGs emitted, and shall be computed as follows:

(A) Multiplying the mass amount of emissions (tpy), for each of the six greenhouse gases in the pollutant GHGs, by the gas's associated global warming potential published at Table A-1 to subpart A of 40 CFR part 98—Global Warming Potentials.

(B) Sum the resultant value from paragraph (b)(4)(ii)(A) of this section for each gas to compute a tpy CO₂e.

(iii) The term emissions increase shall mean that both a significant emissions increase (as calculated using the procedures in 40 CFR 52.21(a)(2)(iv)) and a significant net emissions increase (as defined in paragraphs 40 CFR 52.21(b)(3) and (b)(23)(i)) occur. For the pollutant GHGs, an emissions increase shall be based on tpy CO₂e, and shall be calculated assuming the pollutant GHGs is a regulated NSR pollutant, and “significant” is defined as 75,000 tpy CO₂e instead of applying the value in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(23)(ii).

[75 FR 82561, Dec. 30, 2010]

§ 52.2173 Legal authority.

(a) The requirements of § 51.230(f) of this chapter are not met since the South Dakota Compiled Law 34-16A-21 provides that data which relates to processes or production unique to the owner or which tend to adversely affect a competitive position of the owner shall be held confidential.

(b) Delegation of authority: Pursuant to section 114 of the Act, South Dakota requested a delegation of authority to enable it to collect, correlate and release emission data to the public. The Administrator has determined that South Dakota is qualified to receive a delegation of the authority it requested. Accordingly, the Administrator delegates to South Dakota his authority under sections 114(a) (1) and (2) and section 114(c) of the Act, i.e.,

authority to collect, correlate, and release emission data to the public.

[37 FR 15089, July 27, 1972, as amended at 51 FR 40676, Nov. 7, 1986]

§§ 52.2174–52.2177 [Reserved]

§ 52.2178 Significant deterioration of air quality.

(a) The South Dakota plan, as submitted, is approved as meeting the requirements of part C, subpart 1 of the CAA, except that it does not apply to sources proposing to construct on Indian reservations;

(b) Regulations for preventing significant deterioration of air quality. The provisions of § 52.21 except paragraph (a)(1) are hereby incorporated and made a part of the South Dakota State implementation plan and are applicable to proposed major stationary sources or major modifications to be located on Indian reservations.

[43 FR 26410, June 19, 1978, as amended at 45 FR 52741, Aug. 7, 1980; 59 FR 47261, Sept. 15, 1994; 68 FR 11324, Mar. 10, 2003; 68 FR 74490, Dec. 24, 2003; 72 FR 72621, Dec. 21, 2007]

§ 52.2179 Visibility protection.

(a) The requirements of section 169A of the Clean Air Act are not met, because the plan does not include approvable procedures for protection of visibility in mandatory Class I Federal areas.

(b) Regulation for visibility monitoring and new source review. The provisions of §§ 52.26 and 52.28 are hereby incorporated and made a part of the applicable plan for the State of South Dakota.

(c) *Long-term strategy.* The provisions of § 52.29 are hereby incorporated and made part of the applicable plan for the State of South Dakota.

[50 FR 28553, July 12, 1985, as amended at 52 FR 45137, Nov. 24, 1987]

§ 52.2180 Stack height regulations.

The State of South Dakota has committed to revise its stack height regulations should EPA complete rulemaking to respond to the decision in *NRDC v. Thomas*, 838 F.2d 1224 (DC Cir. 1988). In a letter to Douglas M. Skie, EPA, dated May 11, 1988, Joel C. Smith,